

Gettysburg Compiler.

91ST YEAR

GETTYSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY AUGUST 11, 1909

NO. 51

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION OF THE STATE NOMINATED TICKET LAST WEDNESDAY.

Adams County Made Good Showing Recognized Excellent Candidates.

The Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday of last week was a great day for Democracy. Harmony marked every step in the proceedings, candidates of unblemished characters, strong big men, were nominated. They are men who will not only command every Democratic vote, but also will be supported by a large number of independent voters because of their superior qualities as against those who owe allegiance to a machine. Adams county took a prominent part in the convention. Under the party rules Adams was entitled to four delegates instead of three as in the conventions for the past several years. The delegates chosen at the primaries were John C. Bollinger of Union, who was unable to be present, U. H. Cromer of Hamiltonban, S. Mc. Eicholtz of Mellen, and John A. Stanbaugh of Berwick township, and all were present except Mr. Bollinger, and were accompanied by County Chairman S. Miley Miller, County Commissioner J. A. Kane, W. F. Watson of Hamiltonban, and George W. Lawrence of Oxford township. Mr. Miller was substituted as a delegate in place of Mr. Bollinger. Adams being at the head of the roll in call of counties, was sought by the friends of the three nominees to relinquish the right to make nominations and having decided to support the candidates chosen stood ready to relinquish to the home counties of these nominees the right to place them in nomination. This was done in the case of C. LaRue Munson, Adams yielding to Lycoming county when roll of counties was called. As the nominations were not contested in any way, it was decided to recognize those who had been decided to make nominations as to remaining two candidates, so that as to them roll of counties was not called.

The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning by State Chairman Dewalt, and call for convention was read by State Secretary P. Gray Meek. Upon roll call every county in the State was found to be represented. Hon. S. Mitchell Palmer of Monroe was made temporary chairman and made a brief and forceful speech, arraigning the Republican party for broken tariff pledges and predicting that Congress next year will be Democratic, a prediction that brought out cheers and great applause, saying: The Democratic party is again the only salvation of our despoiled Commonwealth. We shall name for the office of State Treasurer a worthy successor to the only Treasurer of Pennsylvania within the memory of living men who was able or willing to uncover the fraud and crime which for generations passed have marked the Republican administration of the State's affairs. We shall nominate for Auditor General a man who, if elected, will never account to the people for his stewardship at the bar of a criminal court. We shall place before the people as a fit aspirant for a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court a jurist whose name people can pronounce, and whose decisions the Bar of Pennsylvania can defend.

The Republican party in nation and State has failed to carry out its promises. The much heralded accomplishment of President Taft in compelling an unwilling Congress to comply with his demands for tariff reduction, on closer inspection is seen to be only a spectacular finish to one of the most clever tricks of legislative jugglery ever recorded in the annals of parliamentary government.

If President Taft had displayed but half the zeal in an attempt to force the Congress to reduce the tariff taxes on the necessities of life that he displayed in securing reductions in those duties which will result in greater profits to the protected manufacturers already enriched by operation of tariff laws beyond the dreams of avarice, he would have heard the praise which a sycophantic and partisan press has bestowed upon him in fulsome terms during the past two weeks. If he had been but half as anxious to save the pennies of the workmen by giving them cheaper cotton goods as he was to save the dollars of the Steel Trust by dumping into its mills its raw material at much reduced expense, his name would have been enshrined in the hearts of poor as his praises are now sung in the counting houses of protected wealth.

The trick of concession, where legislation is threatened only to be conceded, is as old as legislation itself. To say that the American people will be deceived by the double play of a pliant Executive and a crafty Senate boss during the last inning of a tariff game is to impute to the citizens of this country a lack of intelligence for which there is no warrant in their record for the prompt punishment they have meted out in the past to parties recreant to their trust. The people will find no compensation for the higher cost of living which the new tariff law will bring in the other methods devised by a Republican Congress to raise the revenue which prohibitive duties will fail to yield. Disbanding the inheritance tax which lays its hand upon the accumulated wealth

and repudiating the income tax because it cannot be shifted from the pockets of the rich to increase the burdens of the poor, the Administration has devised a tax on the net earnings of corporations, in the well-founded confidence that while most of the great earnings of corporations can be dissipated by the astute captains of industry in the realm between gross and net receipts, the little remaining tax can be shifted to the consumer who buys from the corporation, or the widows and orphans who constitute in large part the holders of the stock of corporations controlled and manipulated by the great financial interests of the country.

As Adams County last year was given place on two of the committees and Franklin county upon one, it was amicably arranged to reverse the situation this year, and S. Mc. Eicholtz was chosen member of the committee on permanent organization from the Senatorial district of Adams and Franklin.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as Permanent Chairman Bruce Sterling of Fayette County and in taking the chair Mr. Sterling made a happy speech of thanks and arraigned the Republican party for breaking its solemn pledge to the people.

The resolutions were then read and adopted and then followed the nominations, N. M. Edwards of Williamsport presenting the name of Hon. C. LaRue Munson for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Hon. John G. Harman of Columbia nominated Hon. George W. Kipp of Towanda, for State Treasurer, and referred to his signal victory in winning an election to Congress in a Republican district. W. Russell Can, of Fayette, nominated Hon. J. Wood Clark of Indiana for Auditor General. The three nominations were made by acclamation.

The action of the State Committee in electing Col. James N. Guffey as National Committeeman was unanimously ratified by convention.

Democratic Platform

We, the representatives of the Pennsylvania Democracy, in convention assembled, do hereby declare our devotion to the essential principles of the Democratic faith which have been the guarantee of our liberties since the foundation of the nation.

Freedom of the press, of conscience, and of speech, the equality before the law of all citizens, the right of trial by jury, the negation of burdensome sumptuary laws, the levy on low taxes, and economy in expenditures that labor may be lightly burdened, and the strict enforcement of laws giving equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

We again insist upon the enactment by the legislature of the state, of laws giving labor and capital their just rights and call for the enforcement of anti-trust laws, and particularly of the XVII article of the constitution of this state declaring that public service corporations for transportation shall carry out the purpose for which they were chartered; and that they shall be limited to that business, and shall be prohibited from directly or indirectly producing or manufacturing articles for transportation over their lines except such as are necessary for their own use.

For the further protection of the consumers we demand a stricter enforcement against discrimination in rates of facilities for transportation, against rebates or any other device by discrimination is secured to favored shippers thus creating monopoly and increasing the price to the consumer.

To this end we favor the enlargement of the powers of the railroad commission and the passage of penal laws which will enforce respect for its decisions.

We condemn the Republican party of this state so long in power, for the refusal or neglect to pass legislation adequate to enforce this beneficent clause of the constitution of 1874 and charge it with being the impediment to the cause of justice and good government in this regard.

We declare for the distribution of local taxes to the communities in which the levies are raised for school purposes, the construction and betterment of public roads and for municipal improvements, without diminution or restraint by boarding in the state treasury thus creating an unnecessary surplus to be deposited in banks and thus making the public liable to use for political purposes.

In order that purity of elections may be had and our form of government maintained, we declare for a revision and amendment of our ballot laws and of the corrupt practices act, which experience and the decision of court have shown, are but subterfuges and aids rather than hindrances to the venal and corrupt office seeker and political boss.

Such amendments to the ballot law should be a simplification of the ballot a grouping of the candidates for the several offices, uniformity of the ballots of every party, in material print, size, and other particulars and absolute secrecy in depositing the same by enclosure in separate envelopes, or by

sealing and by prevention of admittance by other than the voter.

We condemn the Republican legislature for its profligacy in creating new offices and raising salaries in almost every state department and this in spite of the fact that the wage earner and taxpayer was confronted with hard times, low wages, and slack work, and increased cost of the necessities of life: all of which call for economy instead of extravagance and higher pay for political jobs.

We commend the action of the courts and law officers in attempting to bring to justice and punish those concerned in the capitol graft, but demand an arraignment of those yet untied. More than two years have elapsed since the disclosures by the investigation and as yet none have been punished and most are unconvicted. We call upon the administration in power for the speediest measures consistent with justice, so that the innocent may be cleared, the guilty punished and the honor of the commonwealth vindicated.

As an imposition upon the consumer and wage earner, we condemn the pending tariff law passed by the house of representatives, and declare that its provisions are in direct violation of the promises of the Republican party and its platform and as framed for the benefit of special interests and against those who purchase their necessities of life.

As citizens of the greatest industrial and manufacturing state in the union we recommend and declare for the establishment for a permanent and expert tariff commission whose tenure of office shall be so fixed as to not subject them to political influence or whim, and whose duties shall be advisory to congress in regard to changes in existing tariff laws, in order that the tariff system may be expertly equalized, and necessary alterations made from time to time as existing conditions demand without subjecting the entire system to reconstruction, which always brings depression and financial dissatisfaction.

We hereby declare for liberal pensions for survivors of the late civil war and their widows, recognizing the services that these men gave to the state and nation.

We urge upon the next legislature of Pennsylvania, the enactment of a state pension law providing that the survivors, who were residents of this commonwealth and their widows shall receive such pensions, and at the same time we condemn the action of the present governor, who by his veto nullified the action of the legislature in this regard, which measure was introduced by a Democratic senator, and was unanimously supported by Democratic votes in both houses of the legislature.

Believing that all should pay proportionately for the protection and benefits of a popular government, favor an income tax as part of our revenue system, and declare for the proposed constitutional amendment specifically authorizing congress to levy and to collect tax upon individual and corporate incomes, to the end that wealth may bear its due share of the burdens of federal government.

In a campaign entirely local and in which state officers only are to be elected we do not trench upon national issues; but recognizing the effect and importance of the decision in this Keystone commonwealth, we reaffirm our belief that there should be a change in national and local administration.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Republican party has been in control of this state and nation for the past ten years there has been a lack of prosperity and taxation and much expenditure and panic evils, the like of which were before unknown. While the earth teemed with bountiful crops their action precipitated and blighted industry, lowered wages, halted enterprises and crippled American production.

Every consideration of public policy and individual interests demand that state and national government shall be covered from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable of conducting it without disaster.

Personnel of Ticket

C. LaRue Munson, who heads the Democratic State ticket, is a lawyer of superior legal talents and training. He is 55 years old. He graduated from the Yale Law School in 1878. He has lived in Williamsport for 30 years, practicing in all of the courts of the State and in the United States Supreme Court. For 20 years he has been a lecturer at the Yale Law School. His "Manual of Elementary Practice" is a text book of recognized merit largely in use. He has been honored by the bar of Pennsylvania by being made president of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association, and his efforts to uplift his profession have yielded results of great value to this Commonwealth.

George W. Kipp is one of the most conspicuous Democrats in the State. He succeeded in being elected to Congress in the overpowering Republican district of Bradford. He is a banker

(Continued on fourth page.)

LONG CRIMINAL CALENDAR

CASES INVOLVING A NUMBER OF SERIOUS CHARGES

August Court May Consume The
Entire Week—Twenty Two
New Cases Already

The August Court, beginning on the fourth Monday promises to occupy the entire week if a goodly number of the cases on the criminal calendar are tried. Twenty-two new cases have already been returned, a number involving serious charges. There will be quite a number of continued cases additionally. The following is a list of new cases returned by the Justices of the Peace:

Com. vs. Arthur Wm. Douglas, (colored) charged with assault and battery with intent to kill, shooting at fellow worker at Wabash Hotel, on information of Chas. Powell, has been returned by Justice Hill of Gettysburg.

Com. vs. Edward Wilson, charged with assault and battery with intent to steal, threatening and making demands for money, on information of Margaret Dewees, has been returned by Justice Hill.

Com. vs. George Shaffer, charged with larceny of two boards from lumber yard of J. O. Blocher, on information of Chas. H. Wilson, has been returned by Justice Hill.

Com. vs. Edward Wilson, charged with forcible entry into house of Ann Johnson and larceny of clock, silk dress, shirt waists, silk shirts and shoes worth \$20, on information of Ann Johnson, has been returned by Justice Hill.

Com. vs. Joseph Freet, charged with assault and battery, a beating, on information of Ellen Jane Freet, his wife, returned by Justice Rice of McSherrytown.

Com. vs. Joseph Freet, charged with larceny of chickens on information of Ellen Jane Freet, returned by Justice Rice.

Com. vs. Valentine Laughman, charged with three offenses, larceny of 40 chickens worth \$12, larceny of threshing machine, jack, and bags worth \$15 and malicious mischief, destroying fence rails, wagon top, check lines and a lot of hemp, on information of S. L. Johns, returned by Justice Lilly of McSherrytown.

Com. vs. Valentine and Austin Laughman, charged with cruelty to a horse on information of S. L. Johns, returned by Justice Lilly.

Com. vs. John Little, larceny as bailee of horse, harness and wagon worth \$99.45, on information of Pius P. Smith, returned by Justice Lilly.

Com. vs. Harry Little, charged with assault and battery, on information of Clarence A. Heagy, returned by Justice Lilly.

Com. vs. Irish Tom, charged with begging, on information of C. H. Wilson, returned by Justice Hill.

Com. vs. Fred. Thompson, alias Kitchen, charged with rape, on information of Beulah Miller, returned by Justice Hill.

Com. vs. Robert Wilson and Wm. Green, charged with larceny on information of John R. Wetzel, returned by Justice D. R. Musselman of Fairfield.

Com. vs. Raymond Shull and Harry Laughman, charged with burglarious entering dwelling of Wm. Stine in the night time, on information of J. B. Miller was returned by Justice Lilly.

Com. vs. Chas. Noel, two cases, one charging an assault and battery, striking with fist, and the other a surety of the peace, charging that he threatened to put her and whole damn family out of the way, on information of Lydia Noel, was returned by Justice Lilly.

Com. vs. Clarence McCullough, colored, charged with fornication and bastardy and statutory rape on Dorie Palm under sixteen years of age.

Com. vs. John Bargan, charged with larceny of fresh meat, on oath of Annie Wallace of McSherrytown, was returned by Justice Lilly. Defendant is supposed to be a tramp that helped himself to some meat and was seen and constable was sent after him and found him with meat in his possession.

Com. vs. Wm. Spalding, charged with cruelty to horses, overdriving, on information of Lewis Klunk, was returned by Justice L. H. Meeks of Cumberland township.

Sheriff Fissel has the largest number of prisoners that at any one time were confined with the Adams county jail. The fact is the jail is full, crowded. Sheriff Fissel has been compelled to double up and put two in a number of cells. Yesterday four more were added, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Freet of McSherrytown, so that the total number of boarders has been swelled to 21.

Of these but one is serving a sentence. Eugene Duffy for stealing coal. Charles H. Orner was indicted at the April court for foraging, and his case was continued until the August court. Nineteen of the prisoners have been committed since the April court, and are awaiting trial. Those in jail whose cases have been returned as above are: Arthur W. Douglas, Ed-

ward Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Freet and two children, Irish Tom or Tom Kelly, Charles Noel, John Bargan, Raymond Shull, Harry Laughman, Wm. Green, Robert Wilson and Fred Thompson.

Prisoners awaiting trial whose cases have not yet been returned are Arthur Nagle, Archie Clay, Adam Rosenwitch, Mike Dernage and Elias Rosenwitch.

MARRIAGES.

VAUGHN—WALTER—In St. Francis Xavier's Church at this place, on Tuesday, August 3rd at 6:30 a. m. Rev. Fr. Hayes officiated at the Nuptial Mass, in which were united Arthur J. Vaughn and Mary Ruth Walter of this place. The young couple are well and favorably known, the groom being a son of Samuel Vaughn, and the bride the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Walter. The young bride looked charming in her gown of white mull, with veil and wreath of orange blossoms, and the groom in the conventional black. The wedding march was rendered by Miss Marie King. A large number of relatives and friends witnessed the ceremony, and in the evening, between the hours of 8 and 10, a reception was given them, at the home of the bride's parents on Breckenridge St., where they received the congratulations of their friends. Bountiful refreshments were served. Many handsome bridal gifts were received, both useful, and ornamental, such as money, linen, cut glass, silver and china ware, and numerous other articles which delight the eye.

On Aug. 4th the parents of the groom Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Vaughn tendered them a reception at their home on Chambersburg St. May happiness attend them through life is the wish of many friends.

LAWYER—KIME—On Aug. 8, near Biglerville, by Rev. S. A. Diehl, James L. Lawver and Miss Elsie E. Kime, both of Biglerville.

THOMPSON—MURPHY—August 1st, 1909, by Rev. O. P. Schellhammer, at York, Harry A. Thompson, of East Berlin, and Miss Hattie Murphy, of near Thomasville.

Sales of Farms.

The Citizens' Trust Company of Gettysburg, trustee of Jeremiah Bender, deceased, sold at public sale on last Wednesday, a farm in Hamilton township close to East Berlin, containing 97 acres, the purchaser being John R. Kuhn of Brooklyn, at \$37.50 per acre. Mr. Kuhn is the son of the late Judge Kuhn and the farm purchased is right across the creek from the home farm of Judge Kuhn and the attachment of Mr. John R. Kuhn for Adams county and the many memories of boyhood led to his being a buyer. Mr. Kuhn has in mind summer homes for his family along the Conowingo and East Berlin and county are to be congratulated upon the return to his native heath of one of her prosperous sons.

Clayton S. Starnes of Biglerville has purchased the farm of John A. Weigle of Menallen township, containing 160 acres with a large amount of fine timber for \$700.

The farm of the late Jacob Markel, located midway between East Berlin and Hampton, containing 33 acres was sold to Lewis Markel for \$1642.

Two Barns Destroyed.

Fire destroyed two barns in the county last week. On Monday the barn of James Johnston in Latimore township burnt to ground with contents. After dinner Mrs. Johnston was at the barn gathering eggs and everything seemed all right. Ten minutes later she saw smoke rolling out of the barn door. Her husband and son were away helping to thresh and she went to work and succeeded in getting the horses out of the barn, one of the animals in its fright tramped on her. Mr. Johnston had insurance with the Mumsburg Company but his loss will be large.

On Friday afternoon fire destroyed three fine buildings, all the seasons crops and a large quantity of machinery on the old Myers farm in Tyrone township, about 2-1/2 miles from New Chester owned by Mr. Myers of New Baltimore and tenanted by Irvin Hoover. Mr. Hoover was at work some distance from his home. His father residing with him noticed smoke issuing from a straw stack some distance from the barn. The wind soon carried the flames to the buildings. The elder Mr. Hoover succeeded in getting all the horses and cattle out of the barn and with the help of neighbors some of the contents were removed, but a threshing machine, wagon and some other machinery was destroyed. The fire starting in straw stack furthest from barn leaped from one stack to another and then to buildings, and barn, wagon shed and hog pen all comparatively new structures were burnt to ground. The loss is heavy, partially covered by insurance.

Graduates' Reunion.

The graduates of the county course of study will hold their third annual reunion at Round Top on Friday, August 20. An interesting literary program will be rendered in the afternoon. Graduates and their friends are cordially invited to attend.

(Committee of Arrangements.)

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

GOVERNOR HAS APPOINTED COMMISSION UNDER ACT.

The Event Will Be Made a Great
State and National Celebration.

On last Thursday Governor Stuart announced the members appointed on the Commission of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg and has named a representative body of distinguished men of the State assuring the success of their labors. The members of the Commission are Louis Wagner, R. Dale Benson and John R. Brooke of Philadelphia; Lewis T. Brown and Irvin K. Campbell of Pittsburgh; Alexander McDowell, R. Bruce Ricketts of Wilkes-Barre; W. Penn Lloyd of Mechanicsburg, and John Richards Boyle of Reading.

It is a mistake to assume that Gettysburg has been ignored in any way in the formation of this commission. When the matter of a proper celebration was suggested and later considered at a public meeting here, a committee was appointed with Dr. J. A. Singmaster as chairman, and this committee had an audience with Governor Stuart, asking him to recommend legislation looking to a proper observance of the Fiftieth Anniversary and the recommendation in the Governor's message and the passage of the bill creating the Commission followed.

When the committee from this place visited Governor Stuart, it was explained to him that Gettysburg people thought they ought to take the initiative in presenting the matter for his consideration and action by the Legislature. That it was believed in doing this the local community was performing a duty and with that done the celebration was an event that belonged to the State and Nation. That Gettysburg wished to avoid anything of a local feature, as the event was one of national importance and our people desired it nationally celebrated. Governor Stuart took the committee at their word as expressed to him, and appointed the commission from the State at large, carrying out in this way the desires of the people of this community expressed in the town meeting that the celebration should be a State and National one.

School Board Meeting.

The School Directors of Gettysburg met in their regular monthly session on last Thursday evening and transacted routine business. The work of putting down the cement pavement at High School building at York and Hanover streets is well advanced and will be finished before school opens. The Directors are having A. B. Plank put a covering on the furnace installed in the new building. The experience of last winter seemed to show that while the building was well heated there was too much heat in the cellar where the furnace is located and the covering is to avoid this and save heat for the building.

Director McDonnell brought up again the matter of bids for bookcase put in High School building. He asked whether bids had been found and Secretary reported that former Secretary did not know anything about their whereabouts. After an exchange of some pleasantries over the matter the subject was again dropped.

The Directors have had plans made for closets in the High street building and hoped to complete contemplated improvements in that building before the opening of school.

Will of Mrs. Hendrix.

The will of Mrs. Helen Hendrix was probated last Thursday. After making a number of special legacies she gives her residuary estate to her nieces and nephews share and share alike and appoints John D. Kiehl, Esq., of this place, executor. The estate is estimated at from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The following are the special legacies: Income of \$2,000 for minister's salary of New Oxford Methodist Church. Income of \$1,000 for minister's salary of Gettysburg Methodist Church. Income of \$500 for minister's salary of York Springs Methodist Church. Income of \$1,600 to Missionary Fund of New Oxford Methodist Church. The York Trust Company to be trustee of these four funds. \$500 to Methodist Hospital in Philadelphia. \$500 to Union Missionary Training Institute of New York, \$500 to New Oxford Cemetery Association. \$3,000 to executor to be paid out to certain persons designated on a private memorandum. Register Jacob A. Appler appointed Geo. A. Klinge of New Oxford to be the collateral appraiser of the estate.

Another Battlefield Memorial.

To commemorate the valor of both Union and Confederate soldiers at the battle of Gettysburg a monument to cost approximately \$150,000 will be erected on the battlefield by a Chicago business man, H. McConnell. Mr. McConnell hopes to have the monument ready for the fiftieth anniversary of the battle in 1913.

—Prothonotary W. A. Taughinbaugh has received the Pamphlet Laws of 1809, and Justice of the Peace can have the copy to which they are entitled by calling at his office.

GETTYSBURG CITIZENS

INTERVIEWED BY REPORTER
OF PHILADELPHIA NEWSPAPER

And Tell Something Of The Battle
Day Experience Of
July, 1863.

A reporter of the North American of Philadelphia visited this place shortly before the last anniversary of the battle in July, of this feature, and as a special feature in a subsequent Sunday issue appeared interviews with a number of citizens who went through the experience of battle days. The article was illustrated with pictures of Mrs. S. Stewart, Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal, J. L. Schick and Prof. Aaron Sheely. That portion of the article containing the interviews follows:

Mrs. Stewart was sitting in her home on Baltimore street when visited the other day. She is still active and alert, her memory is clear, and if one seems interested she will recall the scenes of the battle days as one conjures visions in a glass. Mrs. Stewart is now Treasurer of the National Association of Army Nurses. Although not a trained nurse, and a girl who shrank from the sight of blood, she turned in during those days, nursing the wounded, writing letters for them, giving them food, cheering them, for weeks never getting a full night's sleep in bed.

"I finished a nine months' term as second assistant to the principal of our school on May 31, 1863," she said. "It was early in June that we had the first reports that the rebels were coming. Naturally the people of the town became terribly excited and business was at a standstill. Bankers sent their money away. Merchants sent their goods to Philadelphia and other places for safety.

"Day after day the people did little but stand along the streets in groups and talk. Whenever some one heard a new report all flocked to him. The suspense was dreadful. Of course there was no social life in the town at the time, though the young folks would meet and sing patriotic songs.

"Well do I remember the day the first of the rebels came—it was on June 26. They spent the night and passed through toward Harrisburg, burning bridges and spreading terror in all directions. How the soldiers dashed through the town, how they entered houses and sought food, I can remember. Yet one thing impressed me; during the entire time the northern and southern soldiers were in Gettysburg I never heard a disrespectful word uttered by one to any woman. This is a remarkable thing when soldiers pass through a town. It is a beautiful tribute to the men of both sides who fought.

"Oh, that 30th of June! On that day Buford's Federal Cavalry came in Washington street. How they dashed by! Their horses' feet seemed shod with lightning. Along the street we stood—all the girls and women of the town. We had prepared food in advance, and had baskets and trays in our hands. They came by, snatching in their hasty passage whatever they could lay their hands on—sandwiches, pieces of pie, cold meat, bread, cakes, cups of coffee and bottles of water. And then we sang patriotic songs. The eyes of the soldiers blazed, they smiled and some joined in the song. It was the last song many of those brave men ever heard, and the bite we gave was the last many ever ate.

"On Wednesday, July 1, the storm broke. Many of us sat on our doorsteps, our hearts beating with anxiety, looking at one another mutely. At 10 o'clock that morning I saw the first blood. A horse was led past our house covered with blood. The sight sickened me. Then three men came up the street. The middle one could barely walk. His head had been hastily bandaged, and blood was visible. I grew faint with horror; I had never been able to stand the sight of blood. But I was destined to become accustomed to it.

"Then the artillery wagons of the Union army began to come back. At first we could not tell what this meant. Soon came the order: 'Women and children to the cellars—the rebels will shell the town.' I suppose most of the people did retire in obedience to the order. Our cellar was a good one, and many neighbors flocked down with us.

"We remained there from 4 until 6 o'clock. We heard the sound of shots above us, and the rumbling of the wagons. We knelt, shivering, and prayed. The noise above our heads and from the distance, the rattle of musketry, the screeching of shells and the unearthly cries, mingled with the sobbing of the children, shook our hearts. Three soldiers crept down into the cellar. They were nearly overcome, and we concealed and fed them.

"Before 6 o'clock the firing ceased and we came up from the cellar. They had begun bringing the wounded and injured into town. The Roman Catholic and United Presbyterian churches

a few doors east of my father's home, were taken possession of as hospitals. Dr. James J. Fulton did splendid work getting things in shape. He came and asked my mother for the use of our cookstove.

"From that time on we had no rest for weeks. 'Girls,' Dr. Fulton said, 'you must come up to the churches and help us—the boys are suffering terribly.' I went into the Catholic church. On pews and floor men lay. The groans of the suffering and dying were heartrending. I knelt beside the first man near the door and asked what I could do. 'Nothing,' he replied. 'I am going to die.' I went outside the church and cried. I returned and spoke to the man—he was wounded in the lungs and spine, and there was not the slightest hope for him.

"The man was Sergeant Alexander Stewart, of the 149th Pennsylvania Volunteers. I read a chapter of the Bible to him—it was the last chapter his father had read before he left home. Late in the day, by the surgeon's permission, I had him removed to my father's home. That night we were again ordered to the cellar. We closed the windows and shutters. The air was hot and stifling. I fanned my patient. Sitting there one could hear the shots in the distance. Not feeling comfortable, I arose and changed the position of my chair. A moment later a ball came crashing through the wall and struck the floor on the spot where I had been sitting. The wounded man died on Monday, July 6."

During the following summer the dead man's widow and brother visited the home of the Myers. With the girl who had nursed his brother the visitor fell in love; there ensued one of the charming romances of the war, and five years later Miss Myers became the bride of the Rev. Mr. Stewart.

During the days of the battle and afterward she went among the sick and wounded in the churches. Fourteen soldiers were brought to her father's home, these she attended and nursed. For weeks she did not sleep in a bed. She wrote letters and read letters that were received. Working with her were many other young women—those who had sung as the soldiers dashed down Washington street.

"During the days of the battle," Mrs. Stewart continued, "most of the townspeople were engaged taking care of the wounded who were brought in. Among those I attended were General Huidekoper, who lost an arm, and Colonel Chamberlain, of the 150th, Pennsylvania Volunteers. There were five girls in our house then. We all helped to nurse the soldiers. Throughout the town the same work was done; people took the soldiers into their houses and cared for them until Camp Letterman, the hospital camp was opened on July 22. The town was quiet a month after the battle. Those were bitter days, but memories of them are softened when one considers the friendships that were made."

While the battle was in progress Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal was about attending his patients in Gettysburg as usual. While many people were in their cellars, the doctor, then hale and hearty, and in the prime of his career, went from house to house to attend the sick. He was kept busy too, in the improvised hospitals, and he says the days of the battle, and those succeeding them were the busiest of his life. Dr. O'Neal is now 88.

"Shells fell in the middle of the streets while the fighting was going on," he said the other day, settling himself in a comfortable chair in his old-fashioned, white-walled office. "Most of the people who went out walked near the houses—I reckon to escape observation. As I remember it many people were in their cellars during the fight and a number went away. Others went out on the streets, some going to the outskirts of the town to get a view of the fighting. When the wounded came in, almost everybody turned in to help. Business was at a standstill, and most of the citizens threw open their doors.

"When the wounded had come in and the churches were opened, I began assisting in these places. I left my home about 7 o'clock in the morning, got to a hospital, work there until 12 o'clock, come home, eat lunch, go out again and work steadily until darkness fell.

"Many soldiers came to my office. I treated all of them. I suppose the most that wandered in were sick from exposure. Many were in a terrible condition. They came through the town, their faces haggard, nearly famished, caricatures of men. Those were days of horror, but many of us did not have time to dwell on this; we were so busy helping the poor souls who were in misery. There were six doctors in the town then and we all tried to do our best to ease the suffering."

In a big, comfortable room on the third floor of a brick building on Baltimore street, near the square, sat an old man the other day. He was tall, his hair and beard were fine and white; he looked like a patriarch. At the time of the battle he was Gettysburg's leading merchant.

J. L. Schick laughed when asked about his experience during the battle. "Well," he said, "I smoked twenty-one cigars in one day. We were all excited and spent the first days of the battle in the cellar of our house. Many of our neighbors had left before the fight. We were the only ones in our neighborhood who stayed.

"Before the raid of the rebels I had sent most of my goods to Philadelphia. We had expected the rebels and packed up all the things of value and sent them off. Then we waited. All the stores in the town were closed. Continued on third page

SIGNALS OF DISTRESS.

Gettysburg People Should Know
How to Read and Heed Them.

Sick kidneys give many signals of distress. The secretions are dark, contain a sediment. Passages are frequent, scanty, painful. Backache is constant day and night. Headaches and dizzy spells are frequent. The weakened kidneys need quick help. Don't delay! Use a special kidney remedy.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys, backache and urinary disorders. Gettysburg evidence proves this statement. Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, 60 Breckenridge St., Gettysburg, Pa., says: "I endured much misery from disordered kidneys for a long time and was unable to find anything that would give me relief. I was very nervous, suffered from headaches and at times had sharp, shooting pains throughout my body. The passages of the kidney secretions were also very irregular. When I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised, I procured a box at The People's Drug Store and used them. I improved from the first and am today in better health than before in years. I give Doan's Kidney Pills my heartiest endorsement."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-McBourn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
ON MONDAY, AUG. 30, 1909, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, issued on the 21st day of June 1909, the undersigned will expose to public sale on the premises on above date, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following valuable farm, to wit:
The home farm of Joseph R. Scott, late of Cumberland township, deceased, situated at Cumberland twp., Adams Co., Pa., along the turnpike leading from Gettysburg to Chambersburg, containing 45 acres of land more or less, improved with a two-story brick dwelling house, bank barn, and other outbuildings, good water. Close to Gettysburg. Adjoining lands of Samuel D. Keffer, Jacob Lott, David Wiser, and Dr. J. C. Warren. Terms of sale: 25 per cent. cash on day of sale, balance on April 1st, 1910, when date and possession will be delivered. Sale will be held promptly at half past one o'clock. MARY H. DELAP, Adm'r. of estate of Joseph R. Scott, late of Cumberland township, dead.

PUBLIC SALE

ON SATURDAY, AUG. 14, 1909, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Marion E. Bollinger, late of Union township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, by virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, and to him directed, will sell on tract No. 1, in Union township, Adams county, Pa., on the road that leads from the Manover and Littlestown pike at Steiner's Creek to the Littlestown and Westminster pike, 2-1/2 miles from the former, 2-1/2 miles east from Littlestown, the following tracts of land:
Tract No. 1. A mill property containing 74 acres and 120 perches of land adjoining land of Delone, Lewis, Sell, John Miller and others. This is a desirable property improved with a 2-1/2 story stone house, bank barn, wash house and other buildings, grist mill with saw mill attached, with 2 acres of growing oak and chestnut timber, a well of never failing water at the house.
Tract No. 2. A small farm containing 52 acres and 60 perches of land adjoining land of Delone, Lewis, Sell, John Miller and others. This is a valuable property improved with a two-story brick house, bank barn, spring house and other buildings, a spring and never failing well of water at the house, there is an abundance of fruit on the property consisting of peaches, plums, apples, etc. There is about 4 acres of oak and chestnut timber on the tract.
Tract No. 3. A small property containing 2 acres and 10 perches of farming land, more or less, adjoining tract No. 2, Reuben J. Bair and C. J. Delone. This is a desirable property, improved with a two-story frame dwelling house, a stable and other necessary buildings, a well of never failing water at the house.
Sale to begin at 1 o'clock p. m. on tract No. 1, when terms will be made known by E. JANE BOLLINGER, JOHN C. BOLLINGER, Administrators.
John B. Basehear, Aucr.



When Your Doctor Prescribes Pure Drugs

L. M. Buehler

Successor to—
A. L. BUEHLER & CO.
GETTYSBURG, PA.
Chestnut Shingles
Always on Hand.
Carload or Smaller lots.
WRITE FOR TERMS.
E. F. STRASSBAUGH,
Ortanna R. 1.
PRIVATE SALE.—Farm in Highland township on road between Stone Church and McCleary's School House, containing 86 acres. Good buildings. First-class improvements. Inquire of Wm. & Wm. Arch. McClean.
16 ft

Picnics, Festivals, Reunions, Parties, Luncheons and Dinners are incomplete without

...DELICIOUS ICE CREAM...

It is the ideal Dessert, nothing either does or can take its place. There is no excuse for any incompleteness where the

Fame of the Ice Cream of the GETTYSBURG ICE & STORAGE CO

...Has Gone Forth....

Your orders for Ice Cream delivered in the desired quantities packed and when and where wanted.

Remember the Ice Cream
Gettysburg Ice & Storage Co.

BUY NOW And Save 1-4 of the Price

25 Per Cent. IS GOOD MONEY.

Why Not Put it in Your Pocketbook.

THAT IS WHAT IT MEANS
AND SAVE IT ON YOUR
CLOTHES AND SHOES.

The Reduction is in Men's, Women's and Children's SHOES, and in Men's Boy's and Children's SUITS.

O. H. LESTZ, Center Square and Carlisle St., Gettysburg, Penna

Why we do the LEADING SODA BUSINESS

Our Syrups are the best obtainable.
Our Flavors from rich, ripe fruit.
Pure rich, plain cream, (not milk.)
Everything cooled with abundance of ice.
A "carelessly big dip" of the finest Ice Cream in every Soda and Sundae.
A service always on the jump and only during our big rushes do you have to wait.
Get your next soda at our fountain and we know that you will head our way again.

THE PEOPLES DRUG STORE

BOROUGH STATEMENT

Statement of the Borough of Gettysburg for year ending February 25th, 1909.
Assets: Independence..... \$ 8,375.00
Fund..... 2,700.00
Electric..... 2,675.00
Valuation of taxable property..... 1,270,185.00
The assets of the corporation..... 11,851.51
The charges and value thereof:
Outstanding taxes, Borough..... \$242.34
Special..... 752.90
Personal property..... 360.00
The state of indebtedness of the funded debt is as follows:
Bond issue approved July 15th, 1905, mature Oct. 1st, 1915.
Bond issue approved Dec. 21st, 1909, mature April 1st, 1919.
Attest: J. E. HAMILTON, President of Council.
C. B. KIDWELL, Secretary.
J. A. HOLTZWORTH, Burgess.

EDGAR C. TAWNEY,

Dealer in Bread, Rolls, Cakes and Pretzels. Everything is Fresh and of the Best.
WEST MIDDLE ST., GETTYSBURG

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

J. Donald Swepe
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office Crawford Building, Balto. St.

W. C. Sheely
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office—Masonic Building, Center Square.

Chas. B. Steadler, D.D.S.
DENTIST, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office second floor of Star and Sentinel Building, Baltimore St.

John B. Keith
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office First National Bank Building, Center Square.

S. S. Neely
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office in Star and Sentinel Building, 234 floor, Balto. St., over Cash Store.

J. I. Emtt
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Office in First National Bank Building, Center Square.

J. L. Kendechart
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Lately practicing in Philadelphia, has removed to Gettysburg and resumed practice in the several courts of Adams county. Opposite Court House in the old rooms of Wm. Hersh, Esq. All legal business promptly attended to.

C. W. Stoner
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office in Masonic Building Center Square.

Wm. McSherry, Jr.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Will carefully and promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him. Office on Baltimore street, opposite Court House.

Wm. Hersh
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Will care fully and promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him. Office opposite the Court House.

J. L. Williams
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Office in First National Bank Building, Center Square.

Wm. McClean, Wm. Arch. McClean
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Law offices in Compiler Building, Baltimore street, a few doors above Court House on opposite side of street.

Donald F. McPherson
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office second floor of Star and Sentinel Building, Baltimore street. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him.

Charles E. Stabile
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, GETTYSBURG, PA.
Office on Baltimore street, next door to Compiler Office. All legal business entrusted to him will receive prompt and careful attention.

List of Jurors

GRAND JURORS.
List of Grand Jurors drawn July 28th, 1909, for Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery to be held at Gettysburg, Maryland, for the County of Adams, the Fourth MONDAY of AUGUST, A. D. 1909.
Allison, Samuel, gent, Gettysburg, 1st ward.
Beck, Noah, carpenter, Reading twp.
Brame, Ephraim, farmer, Tyrone twp.
Cluck, John C., farmer, Franklin twp.
Crisler, John, farmer, Tyrone twp.
Frommeyer, Frank M., farmer, Straban twp.
Fink, Fabrian, laborer, New Oxford twp.
Herbst, William F., farmer, Highland twp.
Hinkle, Jacob, carpenter, Fairfield twp.
Hinkle, John W., laborer, McAllen twp.
Hummelbaugh, Wilson, teacher, Hamilton twp.
Menges, Wm. S., miller, Germany twp.
Munroe, A. B., merchant, East Berlin twp.
Miller, Geo. T., cigarmaker, McSherry twp.
bor., 2nd ward.
Money, Wm. A., farmer, Straban twp.
McCann, Wm. T., laborer, Butler twp.
Attentuff, L. C., undertaker, Tyrone twp.
Roth, Henry, mason, Biglersville twp.
Robert, C. C., farmer, Union twp.
Shildt, George, farmer, Mountpleasant twp.
Shlaybaugh, J. Wm., Huntingdon twp.
Snyder, John A., farmer, Germany twp.
Test, Charles, farmer, McAllen twp.
Taylor, George A., clerk, Gettysburg, 2nd ward.

PETIT JURORS.
List of Petit Jurors drawn July 8th, 1909, for Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, to be held at Gettysburg, Maryland, for said County of Adams, the Fourth MONDAY of AUGUST, A. D. 1909, and to serve two weeks if necessary:
Bollinger, Milton, farmer, Mountpleasant twp.
Becker, Wm. H., farmer, Mountpleasant twp.
Byers, W. Henry, laborer, Littlestown twp.
Byers, Alexander, coachmaker, New Oxford twp.
Benchoff, Charles, farmer, Freedom twp.
Brighton, W. H., farmer, Butler twp.
Bream, Milton, farmer, Huntingdon twp.
Buckey, D. E., grain merchant, Littlestown twp.
Bucher, Clayton F., carpenter, J. P., Germany twp.
Cook, Wm., farmer, McAllen twp.
Dixon, J. W., mail carrier, Gettysburg, 2nd ward.
Deardorff, Chas. F., farmer, Franklin twp.
Emig, Harry, carpenter, East Berlin twp.
Fink, D. H., farmer, Oxford twp.
Frazier, T. W., farmer, New Oxford twp.
Henry, Dill, gent, Franklin twp.
Haverstock, Chas. H., farmer, Mountjoy twp.
Hartman, Edw. W., teacher, Franklin twp.
Henner, A. C., farmer, Mountpleasant twp.
Hill, J. L., farmer, Mountpleasant twp.
Lerew, L. L., Aust., Littlestown twp.
Little, George, blacksmith, New Oxford twp.
Lerew, L. D., gent, York Springs twp.
Marshey, Edw. F., sand man, Gettysburg twp.
3rd ward.
Minnigh, H. M., retired minister, Gettysburg twp.
1st ward.
Miller, John W., farmer, Littlestown twp.
Marck, Geo. D., merchant, Reading twp.
Neiderer, Plus, A., cigarmaker, McSherry twp.
town, 1st ward.
Pitzer, Harry E., farmer, Hamilton twp.
Attentuff, Lewis, farmer, Hamilton twp.
Robert, Michael, farmer, Liberty twp.
Reading, Nicholas, carpenter, Gettysburg twp.
Rock, D. B., tinner, Fairfield twp.
Snyder, John A., farmer, Cumberland twp.
Smith, David C., farmer, Union twp.
Schaeffer, George A., guide, Gettysburg twp.
1st ward.
Spangler, D. Oliver, farmer, Germany twp.
Smoker, George, farmer, Huntingdon twp.
Stryock, George, farmer, Liberty twp.
Spalding, Edw. D., harness maker, Littlestown twp.
Slaybaugh, E. E., printer, Gettysburg twp.
Smith, Morris C., cigarmaker, McSherry twp.
town, 2nd ward.
Topper, Mervin U., farmer, Straban twp.
Wolf, William, laborer, Franklin twp.
Willet, D. H., cigarmaker, McSherry twp.
town, 1st ward.
Weikert, Mahlen, farmer, Highland twp.
Waltman, Henry, farmer, Hamilton twp.
Wirt, Harry E., farmer, Straban twp.

WANTED! Three or Four Tyers. State Wages Expected.

W. T. Hood & Co.
PITTSBURGH, - - VIRGINIA.

Blood Humors

Commonly cause pimples, boils, liver, venereal or salt rheum, or some other form of eruption; but sometimes they exist in the system, indicated by feelings of weakness, languor, loss of appetite, or general debility, without causing any breaking out.

Hood's Sarsaparilla expels them, renovates, strengthens and tones the whole system. This is the testimony of thousands annually. Accept no substitute, but insist on having Hood's Sarsaparilla. In usual liquid form or in chocolate tablets known as Sarsatabs. 100 doses \$1.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FARMERS

A WEED THAT MAKES TROUBLE AND HOW TO HANDLE IT.

New Raspberry Pest and Plum Curculio Attacks Peaches and Apples.

There has been considerable complaint this year in regard to the appearance in grass fields of the plant known as Dodder. A specimen was sent to the Department of Agriculture from Lancaster county, and Professor H. A. Surface, the State Zoologist, gave the following information in regard to it:

The parasite plant which you sent is Dodder. Dodder is a parasitic plant, as you suggest. I think that this weed will be entirely destroyed in the usual three or four years' rotation crops, and even in less time. The best means of getting rid of it is to put the field into cultivation, or where this is not practical, mow it as soon and as often as it comes into bloom and thus keep it from going to seed.

It produces seeds of its own, and these grow, sending up stalks until they are high enough to reach some plant to which they fasten, and from which they draw nourishment. Its own roots and stalks then die. It was doubtless brought into your field in the grass seed which you sowed last year. There has been quite an unusual amount of it in hay fields in this State during the past two years and it is quite a nuisance.

New Raspberry Pest

A raspberry pest, which is comparatively new, has appeared, and is liable to do considerable damage in different sections of Pennsylvania. Raspberry canes girdled by this pest, have been received by State Zoologist Surface, at his office in Harrisburg, and on reporting on their condition the Professor said:

"They have been girdled by an insect known as the raspberry-cane borer (*Oberia bimaculata*). The thing to do is to cut off the twigs just below the lower puncture and burn them. This will cause the plant to throw out side branches, and the damage will not be so great. It is a comparatively new pest in this State, and in some sections are entirely new. It would be well for all raspberry growers to watch for its suppression by cutting off and burning the injured branches at this time of the year, as there is practically nothing else that can be done to check its development and prevent its spreading."

The Plum Curculio.

A well known Philadelphia attorney having a country place, sent to Professor Surface, the State Zoologist, Harrisburg, specimens of peaches and apples which indicated, as he expressed it, that the trees seemed "to require some treatment."

The Professor gave the following answer: "The green peaches and apples which you sent to us are punctured by the Plum Curculio. This is a destructive beetle, which bores holes in fruit and lays its eggs therein. The eggs hatch and cause wormy fruit and the worms, also, cause the fruit to drop prematurely, as you have observed. The best thing to do now is to gather and burn the fallen fruit as fast as it drops, or at least once every few days. Of course, if there are many others in your neighborhood who likewise have this trouble and who are not doing the same, there is no need of your going to that trouble. Neighbors should co-operate to eliminate such pests. The proper course would have been to spray your trees with arsenate of lead, using two or three pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water or Bordeaux mixture. If you had done this shortly after the blossoms dropped, and again repeated it in ten days, you would have destroyed these pests in the same manner as the Codling Moth is disposed of. I trust you will do this another year."

Be sure and take a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy with you when starting on your trip this summer. It cannot be obtained on board the trains or steamers. Changes of water and climate often cause sudden attacks of diarrhoea, and it is best to be prepared. Sold by The Peoples Drug Store.

The Bonneville Chair Factory has reopened, and it is hoped that it will soon be able to run continuously.

Any skin itching is temper-tester. The more you scratch the worse it itches. Doan's Ointment cures piles, eczema—any skin itching. At all drug stores.

JOSEPH K. LILLY of McSherrystown has been quite ill, but is so far recovered as to be able to sit up for a short time.

DYSENTERY is a dangerous disease but can be cured. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has been successfully used in nine epidemics of dysentery. It has never been known to fail. It is equally valuable for children and adults, and when reduced with water and sweetened, it is pleasant to take. Sold by Peoples Drug Store.

MISS BELLE REBERT of Rebert's Mill, Union township, fell over an embankment, being seized with vertigo and painfully injured her hip.

WHEN the digestion is all right, the action of the bowels regular, there is a natural craving and relief for food. When this is lacking you may know that you need a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They strengthen the digestive organs, improve the appetite and regulate the bowels. Sold by The Peoples Drug Store.

Take Notice

All persons are recommended to take Foley's Kidney Remedy for backache, rheumatism, and kidney and bladder trouble. It will quickly correct urinary irregularities, which, if neglected, may develop into a serious illness. It will restore health and strength. Do not neglect signs of kidney or bladder trouble and risk Bright's disease or diabetes.

GEORGE BEAMER of Table Rock speared a huge water snake while giggering on a recent night.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

The threshers have been rushed with work, and fitting from farm to farm have done a little threshing for a large number instead of a large quantity for few.

Washington's Plague Spots
Lie in the low, marshy bottoms of the Potomac, the breeding grounds of malaria germs. These germs cause chills, fever and ague, biliousness, jaundice, lassitude, weakness, and general debility and bring suffering or death to thousands yearly. But Electric Bitters never fail to destroy them and cure malaria troubles. "They are the best all-round tonic and cure for malaria I ever used," writes R. M. James, of Louisa, S. C. They cure Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Blood Troubles and will prevent Typhoid. Try them, 50c. Guaranteed by Peoples Drug Store.

JOHN MILLER of East Berlin, bed-fast for several months, was operated on his left leg near groin and one and a half plints of pus removed.

Cured Hay Fever and Summer Cold

A. S. NUSBAUM, Batesville, Indiana, writes: "Last year I suffered for three months with a summer cold so distressing that it interfered with my business. I had many of the symptoms of hay fever, and a doctor's prescription did not reach my case, and I took several medicines which seemed only to aggravate it. Fortunately I insisted upon having Foley's Honey and Tar. It quickly cured me. My wife has since used Foley's Honey and Tar with the same success. Peoples Drug Store."

MRS. D. L. MERRIMAN of Arendtsville has been taken to Harrisburg Hospital for operation.

If your liver is sluggish and out of tone, and you feel dull, bilious, constipated, take a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets tonight before retiring and you will feel all right in the morning. Sold by The Peoples Drug Store.

PETTY thieving seems to be a rage throughout county, chickens stolen, potatoes out of gardens and produce from garden patches is reported.

People with chronic bronchitis, asthma and lung trouble, will find great relief and comfort in Foley's Honey and Tar, and can avoid suffering by commencing to take it at once. Peoples Drug Store.

MISS MARY EBERHART, an aged lady of New Oxford fell in her garden last week and wrenched an ankle.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

CLEVELAND BARNHART of New York has bought a farm in York Co.

"I have been somewhat constipated, but Doan's Regulents gave just the results desired. They act mildly and regulate the bowels perfectly."—George B. Krause, 306 Walnut Ave., Altoona, Pa.

MARGARET TATE, the five year daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Tate, fell on a wooden step and received a gash several inches long.

FLORENCE FORSYTH of Cashtown fell off a fence while playing and broke an arm near the wrist.

DYSPEPSIA is our national ailment. Burdock Blood Bitters is the national cure for it. It strengthens stomach membranes, promotes flow of digestive juices, purifies the blood, builds you up.

The net proceeds of recent Conowingo picnic was \$500.

A CHARTER is being applied for Knights of Maccabees at York Springs.

If you are all run down Foley's Kidney Remedy will help you. It strengthens the kidneys so they will eliminate the impurities from the blood that depress the nerves, and cause exhaustion, backache, rheumatism, and urinary irregularities, which sap the vitality. Do not delay. Take Foley's Kidney Remedy at once! Peoples Drug Store.

MRS. C. W. GARDNER of York Springs killed a large snake in her kitchen last week.

The Crime Of Idleness.

Idleness means trouble for any one. Its the same with a lazy liver. It causes constipation, headache, jaundice, sallow complexion, pimples and blotches, loss of appetite, nausea, but Dr. King's New Life Pills soon banish liver troubles and build up your health. 25c. at Peoples Drug Store.

MRS. BARBARA MYERS of York Springs killed a six foot blacksnake in her garden.

Scalded With A Hot Iron, or scalded by overturned kettle—cut with a knife—bruised by slammed door—injured by gun or in any other way—the thing needed at once is Bucklen's Arnica Salve to subdue inflammation and kill the pain. It's earth's supreme healer, infallible for Boils, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Eczema and Piles. 25c. at Peoples Drug Store.

E. E. JACOBS has purchased the Spangler home in Abbottstown for \$1100.

THE SECRET OUT

"What made my lovely complexion? I do not like to tell, for it was medicine but the nicest a woman ever took. It was Lane's Family Medicine that did it." This is a pleasant herb tea which acts favorably on the stomach and bowels, purifying the blood and cleansing the skin like magic. It cures headache and backache. Druggists and dealers sell it, 25c.

EDWARD STAMBAUGH while helping at putting a load of hay in barn was stuck on knuckle of index finger of right hand by a tine of a steel fork, receiving a very painful injury.

\$100 Reward, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

IRA SOWERS of Idaville fell under a heavily loaded wagon at the Allen Clay Mine at Hunters Run. Wagon passing over both legs and escaped without any broken bones.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

GEORGE W. WOLF has completed a fine concrete pavement in front of his Abbottstown residence.

No matter how long you have suffered, Foley's Kidney Remedy will help you. Mrs. S. L. Bowen, of Wayne, W. Va., writes: "I was a sufferer from kidney disease, so that at times I could not get out of bed, and when I did I could not stand straight. I took Foley's Kidney Remedy. One dollar bottle and part of the second cured me entirely. It will cure you. For sale by The Peoples Drug Store."

THE NEW cement walk being built by citizens of New Oxford to the cemetery of that place is nearing completion.

COCAINE WHICH DULLES THE NERVES never yet cured Nasal Catarrh. The heavy feeling in the forehead, the stuffed up sensation and the watery discharge from eyes and nose, along with all the other miseries attending the disease, are put to rout by Ely's Cream Balm. Smell and taste are restored, breathing is made normal. Until you try this remedy, you can form no idea of the good it will do you. Is applied directly to the sore spot. All druggists, 50c. Mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

A FINE Barre granite sarcophagus monument has been erected in the Mummert meeting house cemetery in memory of William A. Altland, late of East Berlin.

A specific for pain—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, strongest, cheapest (invention ever devised). A household remedy in America for 25 years.

CLARENCE CLEAVER of Reading township has been suffering with an abscess of jaw his face being greatly swollen.

FOR indigestion and all stomach trouble take Foley's Orino Laxative as it stimulates the stomach and liver and regulates the bowels and will positively cure habitual constipation. For sale by The Peoples Drug Store.

A HORSE ran away in East Berlin last week and dashed into two other teams, and three conveyances were damaged before animal was caught.

IN buying a cough medicine, don't be afraid to get Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. There is no danger from it, and relief is sure to follow. Especially recommended for coughs, colds and whooping cough. Sold by The Peoples Drug Store.

DR. J. H. SHEETZ removed a tumor from the left hand of J. H. Duttera, Sr., of Duttera's station.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

For Rent.

The Welty property on York street with modern improvements. Immediate possession given. Inquire of Wm. & Wm. Arch. McClean.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS
WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**
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EXECUTOR'S SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1909, the undersigned, Executors of the last will of W. W. Hoffer, deceased, late of Berwick borough, Adams county, Pa., will offer at public sale on the premises the following described real estate: A Tract of Land known as the "Tempest Grange Farm," on which Tetrah Grist now lives, situated in Baltimore and Reading townships, Adams Co., Pa., on the road leading from the Red Mount Church to the Bermudian Church, adjoining lands of John Reiser, Mrs. Annie Myers, Wm. Lee, Geo. Neff and others, about 7 mile from from Bragtown, containing 125 ACRES and 140 Perches, more or less. The improvements consist of a two-story weatherboarded house, large barn, hog pen, wagon shed, implement house, and other out-buildings, small orchard on the farm, good well of water at house and barn, ice house on farm close to creek. Sale to commence at one o'clock, p. m., twenty-five per cent. of purchase money to be paid on day of sale and the balance on April 1st, 1910. Two-thirds of the purchase price will be given on first mortgage lien. Attendance will be given and full terms of sale made known by

EMMA W. HAFER, CHAS. S. DUNCAN, Executors.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII. OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and four of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office on the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to such office. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal."

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; and of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

"The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms."

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough

shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district."

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constitution, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished."

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto; provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year."

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto; provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year."

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

"All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto; provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year."

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest on days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, or for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only; provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector,

and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest on days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service."

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

"All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law; provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms."

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

"County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law."

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled."

Schedule for the Amendments.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared that:—

In the case of officers elected by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments, or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

DAFFODILS IN TOWN.

They Brought Back Memories of Home and True Love.

By HENRIETTA CRAWFORD.
(Copyright, 1909 by Associated Literary Press.)

Everybody was sipping tea and nibbling cakes save Mildred. For her tea and cakes had no charm, perhaps because she had poured the one and dispensed the other steadily for the past hour.

She leaned back in her chair behind the tea table absently watching the little crowd of fashionably dressed men and women that were moving about the parlors, yet conscious nevertheless that the man beside her was observing her and enjoying her experience from his own standpoint, which was so different from her own that she often wondered how he could find anything in her to interest him.

In a low voice he was telling her about the people before her eyes—how the woman in gray velvet had recently come into a fortune, how another woman in rather shabby silk with wonderful silver fox furs had lost hers, how Mrs. Poynter had been Mrs. Somebody-else before divorce released her and how the girl in blue was sadly puzzled as to whether she would be happier with an American because she loved him or with an English aristocrat because he was heir to a title.

She listened carelessly, scarcely replying. In reality her mind was busy with its own affairs. What did she care about these people, most of whom she had not seen before and might not see again? And what did they care about her?

She was merely their hostess' country cousin who poured tea and to whom Hills Hubbard was somewhat attentive. Cousin Nell had seen that her track was appropriate, and she herself had been long enough in the gay world to learn that the majority judges one by one's raiment mainly. Yet Hills Hubbard seemed to judge her in different wise.

"You must be very nice to him," Cousin Nell had advised the first day Mildred was in the house.

"And why?" the girl had inquired.

"Because he is a good match, as good as there is to be had. That counts very much in my world, Mildred. It may be that you will charm him, being a type that he is unaccustomed with."

Certainly it seemed that she had charmed him. Since the first day she met him he had been attentive to her, sending her flowers, taking her to ride in his motor and to lunch at the best places. Cousin Nell was delighted. And Mildred thought it fascinating business to be thus sought after by a man whom so many girls had tried unsuccessfully to capture.

She had been quite frank with him from the first in spite of Cousin Nell, telling him that her father was only a poor country doctor and this was the first time she had been asked to visit her cousin. He had seemed not to mind. Perhaps he had so much money himself that he did not care whether the woman he married had a dowry or not.

As she leaned back in her chair she was wondering how it would seem to always have plenty of money, to buy one's frocks at the best shops, to live in a house where the work was done as by magic, to go about in a blue and gold motor and be able to hear all the best music.

Just that afternoon Cousin Nell had said when she came in to inspect her toilet:

"You understand, Mildred, that Mr. Hubbard will have something to say to you before you go home. There is but one answer for you to make, and I am sure he expects that one."

"But—but I'm not certain I care for him enough," Mildred had stammered. Nell had stared at her.

"My dear child! Do you think that any one in these days marries for love alone?"

"I didn't know," the girl said humbly. Then she thought of her cousin's elderly husband, who was seldom visible save at breakfast time, and the hitherto concealed reason for Nell's strange remark was suddenly revealed to her.

Mildred had indeed experienced much sorrow since her cousin's marriage. Not only the golden rules which her parents had taught her were uprooted, but other ideals were cherished, other aims kept in sight. At first it had been very mystifying to the girl to find that the teachings of her parents were a mere dream. It was as if she had taken great pains to dig up a treasure, only to find that French was not gold.

Her mother and father had married for love. What they knew to be a true and lasting love, and yet to be happy with it. The poorest person was a person of worth, provided he was of moral character. Yet, after a while, she was constantly meeting strangers how could one know more about them than their appearance revealed? Who cared whether Mrs. Poynter's first husband was living?

She was the wife of a notable rich man and very agreeable. In Harbottle she would have been looked upon with suspicion, but here she was courted. Yes, money was a wonderful thing. It brought one so much. Even if she did not love Mr. Hubbard she could not doubt be very happy with him. To be able to wear a dress like that gray vel-

vet and back furs with long silver hairs in them, each one of which represented a purseful of money, and run about in such style!

The girl drew a long breath and sighed deeply. What would her father and mother say? What would Tom think? She let her lip as the memory of his brave yet tender face possessed her. She could almost hear him saying:

"Now, look here, Daffy-Down-Dilly, you are going up to town to visit your fine cousin and she'll have some fellow picked out for you, I know. He'll be rich and different, and that will end my chance, which always was mighty poor, wasn't it, dear? If it wasn't you'd say one word, and then I wouldn't feel so entirely down and out as I will be if you go without saying it."

She had not said the word, and so she was quite free as far as Tom was concerned to marry Hills Hubbard if she chose. With a start she came back to reality and the sound of his voice.

"You can understand that everybody is watching Miss Steuben with a great deal of interest. But there is no doubt in my mind that the Englishman will win out."

"What makes you think so?" Mildred asked.

"Because. That's a woman's reason. I know; but, as I say, it involves a good deal. The American, you see, has only his business prospects and for the present an average living. The Englishman has a fine old home, ancestry of the best, acres and tenants and a coronet about to descend upon his aristocratic head."

Mildred sighed and looked again at the girl in blue. She was very pretty as she stood with her back to a great mass of daffodils particularly, but now something about them set her heart to beating quickly with memories of home. A month later there would be a great showing of them in the little garden she and her mother tended. The dear, dear things! Nell had ordered them simply because they looked well against the wall paper of her drawing room, but to Mildred's girlish fancy they were vital, appealing. They meant home, the country, springtime—yes, and Tom, walking toward her, his face full of joy at sight of her.

Oh, they had no business to be here in this hot, crowded room, jostled by furs and velvets, simple, open air blossoms that they were! No one apparently was aware of them save herself and the girl in blue, who had drawn one from the jar and was pulling it to pieces.

A woman came across the room, set her cup down upon the table, smiled at Mildred and leaned toward Hills Hubbard.

"I have something to tell you which I just now heard on the best authority," she said. "You have lost your wager, my dear boy. Love wins. Miss Bertha Steuben marries the American after all."

"Is that possible?" he exclaimed. "I would not have believed it of her."

"Nor I. Thank you, no more tea, my dear Miss Verrel. I am just leaving." She made her adieu and passed on gayly. Mildred's eyes, with a new expression in them, were again on the girl in blue.

He turned sharply.

"You would do it yourself?"

"Yes," Mildred said.

He studied her a moment.

"Yes, I believe you would," he said, "but in your case there are no parallel circumstances. May I come tomorrow when you are alone, dear, and explain to you what I mean?"

Mildred turned white, but she faced him bravely.

"No," she gasped. "No. It would be of no use. You see, I have just made up my mind to go home tomorrow. It's the best place for me, I think, and they want me, father and my mother and—"

She stopped abruptly, with a vivid blush.

"Ah, I see," Hills Hubbard said. He looked very straight before him for an instant.

In Mildred's ears were ringing the absurd old nursery rhyme with which Tom had teased her before she set forth to visit her cousin Nell:

Daffy-down-Dilly has gone up to town
In her yellow petticoat and her green gown.

But Daffy-Down-Dilly was going home from town to be happy with her own.

The Lady and the Cobra.

An Englishwoman residing in India one evening found to her horror that a huge cobra had coiled itself about her veranda rails, near which she sat playing the violin. She was too near the snake to run with safety, so she continued playing while she gradually edged away. At first her only idea was to keep the creature thus engaged while she escaped, but when she had gained a safer distance and perhaps fascinated by the unwonted sight a strange inspiration seized her. She played air after air of different characters.

The effect was magical. That snake behaved like an ardent, hot-blooded disciple of Paganini. Every variation in the music, whether of volume or of tone, produced instantly a corresponding change in the attitude of the cobra. If she played a lively dance it swayed its body sideways in quick time and yet in graceful curves. Once she struck a number of false notes in rapid succession on purpose. The cobra winced and writhed in pain, as if suddenly struck with a whip.

Thus the creature behaved like a mad musician till the lady, getting tired of the sport, gradually moved herself farther and farther and then made a sudden bolt into her room and banged the door, leaving the cobra to wander disconsolate to its lair in the fields.—London Chronicle.

The Acrobat Artist.

It is in the visible expression of strength, grace and vitality that the artist of the circus holds himself at one with the painter and sculptor, but his art, like that of the actor, is necessarily alive and impermanent. Let the painter set on canvas his fixed presentment of lion, tiger or leopard, and the trainer, by his dangerous medium of whip and training stick, will make the living animals exhibit endless graces of subtle line and lovely color. When he puts his head in the lion's mouth, believe me, he considers it nothing better than a concession to the groundlings, a mere vulgar, necessary potboiler. When he compels the great tawny thing to repeat the grace of a natural movement, the training of wild animals being always along the line of what they do naturally, and leap in a long, graceful curve across the arena to an unstable landing on a roiling sphere, he feels that he is doing something worthy of himself and his animals. Or, again, let the sculptor depict a flying Mercury; Mercury must at least have a point of arrival or departure. But for one brief moment the young woman of the circus, swinging through space from one trapeze to another, is the grace of the flying Mercury. To attain this moment of self-expression she has given as long and arduous an apprenticeship as the artist who works in clay, bronze or marble.—Ralph Berggren in Atlantic.

Wild Dogs in Africa.

The wild dogs in Africa are more feared by the natives than any other beasts, for, while they are not to be dignified by the term of game, they run in packs and seem to know that the native is afraid of them. Native burden bearers will often take their chances in passing under a buffalo herd and will hardly notice a lion, but when they hear the howl of the wild dogs they drop whatever they may be balancing on their heads and take to the trees. There they are frequently held captive until their cries summon assistance. Crossing the trail of large game, these dogs often interfere with the pursuit. At a distance the hunter is likely to mistake them for leopards or some of the smaller game. Intense disgust follows the wounding of a wild dog, for then, according to the ethics of the chase, the true sportsman must pursue and kill the beast. These dogs are not degenerates, but are natural mongrels. They have low bodies covered with hair of coach dog growth, bushy tails and powerful paws.—McClure's Magazine.

Suburban Suburbs.

A flat dweller, having selected what he thought was a pretty good thing in one of the suburban towns as a place of residence, took his wife out to look at it. The rent was delightful, but the house was on the very rim of the town. The wife disappeared.

"What's the matter with it?" he asked testily, for he had had a hard time finding it.

"Well," she replied with feminine firmness, "I am willing for your sake to live in a suburb of the city, but I positively will not live in the suburb of a suburb. It's asking too much, George, and—and—"

She didn't cry, but George prevented it only by superhuman efforts.—New York Press.

Had Sure Chance.

A patient with a malignant disease of the throat consulted a London specialist. The surgeon recommended the removal of the larynx. The patient expressed a fear that the operation was dangerous.

"Oh, no," said the surgeon. "You are sure to recover."

"But," said the patient, "I understood that the operation was serious indeed."

"Well," said the surgeon, "my reason for saying that you are sure to recover is this: The mortality is nineteen out of twenty, and I've had nineteen deaths already."

Another Way to Escape.

"Tapa."

"What is it, Theobald?"

"May I ask you a question?"

"Certainly you may, my child. It is only by asking questions that we can improve our minds and prepare ourselves for our work in the world. I am glad to note a spirit of inquiry in you, and I hope you may never arrive at the place where you think you know it all and cease to solicit information from others. What is your question, my son?"

"I forget, papa."—Newark News.

An Odd Slip.

Dr. Johnson once met the village postman trundling along the dusty road on a hot summer afternoon. The postman observed that he had still a mile to walk left to deliver one newspaper.

"My goodness," exclaimed the sympathetic doctor, "I'd never go all that distance for such a trifle! Why don't you send it by post?"

The Loafer.

"Does the new office boy loaf or make mischief?"

"Loafs."

"Discharge him. We can direct a mischievous lad's efforts into some useful channel, but we can't do anything with a loafer."—Buffalo Express.

Bobby's Query.

"Father," asked little Bobby, "had Solomon five wives?"

"I believe so, my boy," said the father.

"Well, father, was he the man who said, 'Give me liberty or give me death?'"—Royal Magazine.

Men must sail while the wind serveth.—Dutch Proverb.

